श्री साबिर अली : महोदय, बिहार में बाढ़ की समस्या है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साबिर अली: महोदय, आप हमारी बात को भी सुनिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am requesting you to please resume your place.

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, the question is that... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साबिर अली: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I am asking you to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... देखिए, अगर आप लोग हाउस में indiscipline लाएंगे, तो कोई काम नहीं होगा ...(**व्यवधान**)... कृपया Question Hour चलने दीजिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

G-8 meeting

*384. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister attended the G-8 meeting and called for a global team work on economic slow down;

(b) if so, whether the G-8 focused on economic crisis and climate change;

(c) whether India stressed importance of maintaining adequacy of finances with developing countries and also of keeping markets open by resisting protectionist pressure, having pointed out that developing countries were worst affected by rise of food prices;

(d) if so, the other main points discussed and the outcome of the meeting; and

(e) whether anything concrete came out with regard to climatic change?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. G8-Outreach Session focused on the ongoing global economic and financial crisis. A Session of G8, G5 and Egypt, on 9 July morning, discussed global issues and development policy. A separate session, in the afternoon of 9 July, of Major Economies Forum bringing together G8, G5 as well as Australia, Indonesia, Republic of Korea and Denmark as the host of the next UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) Conference in December this year, focused on climate change and energy.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. At the Summit there was a widely shared view that tendencies towards protectionism should be resisted. In order to make recovery sustainable, Prime Minister also said that it is very important that the poor and the young should be empowered. He also said that

*Not recorded.

putting the poor first in development policies and giving them the skills and the tools, would lead to a much more sustained and sustainable growth than what was there before.

The countries at G-8-Outreach Summit Session on Food Security in L'Aquila, Italy subscribed to a Joint Statement expressing deep concerns on global food security scenario, the impact of the global financial and economic crisis and last year's high food prices on the most vulnerable poor countries. They expressed their commitment to reduce trade distortions and desist from raising new barriers to trade and investment. The Leaders called for renewed, determined efforts to bring the Doha Development Round to a timely and successful conclusion. They committed to aim at substantially increasing aid to agriculture and food security.

(e) The Leaders of Major Economies Forum adopted a Declaration on Energy and Climate Change. The Declaration accepts that the increase in global average temperature above pre-industrial levels ought not to exceed two degrees centigrade. Technology would be a key component in the fight against climate change. In this context, it recognizes the need for creation of a platform not only to diffuse climate-friendly technologies, but to work together to create transformational technologies for the future. The Declaration also underscores the need for urgently and substantially scaling up financial resources for mitigation and adaptation and mobilizing resources to support developing countries.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether the G-20 leaders committed to work together to ensure that the global economy resumes growth along a balanced, equitable and sustainable path for the benefit of all, and, decided that all will resist protectionism and promote open market for trade. My supplementary question is: If so, to what extent, these decisions will help India, and, to what extent, India has been economically benefited by these decisions.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, as the discussion on the global economic and financial crisis at L'Aquila took place in the context of the G-20 London Summit and the forthcoming G-20 Pittsburgh Summit in September, 2009, it is useful to keep in mind the agreement at London. The G-20 leaders had broadly agreed on the following: restoring confidence, growth and jobs. They have reaffirmed their commitment to work together to restore growth and jobs while preserving long-term fiscal sustainability. They agreed on actions to accelerate the return to trend growth and committed to taking whatever action is necessary, to secure that outcome, and, call on the IMF to assist regularly the action taken and the global actions required. They are committed to make available an additional 1.1 trillion dollars programme of support to help the world economy through the crisis and to restore credit, growth and jobs. Most of this will be provided through the international financial agencies.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, whether the United States pursued G-8 to ban the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items to countries which have not signed the NPT, including India. If so, what was India's reaction on this?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, yesterday, in the other House, the hon. Prime Minister clarified India's policy towards these concerns. Moreover, the next question is on nuclear energy, and, perhaps this point will be covered in the next question.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, bearing in mind the global financial crisis, the hon. Prime Minister in the G-8 summit said, it is very important that the poor and the young should be empowered. Hon. Prime Minister also said, putting the poor first in development processes, and, giving them the skills and tools, would lead to a much more sustained and sustainable growth than what was there before.

I want to know one thing. So many rich countries participated in the G-8 summit. Though the hon. Minister has given reply and commitment, I would like to have a categorical commitment about the outcome and the time limit. Should we expect within one year some results of combined efforts of all the leaders of these countries to help the poor nations and developing countries, and, particularly, on the Prime Minister's focus point of empowering the poor and the young?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, they were concerned about the concerted global action. The concerted global action includes *inter alia* commitment by the G-20 member countries to deliver an unprecedented and concerted five trillion dollar fiscal expansion supported by accommodative monetary policies, commitment to augment resources of international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multi-lateral development bodies as well as efforts to strengthen financial regulation and supervision. This is expected to result in a return to trend growth at global level by late 2010. On a somewhat disaggregated level, emerging market economies are expected to grow in the second half of 2009. At once, economists were not expected to return to trend growth before the end of 2010, while downside risk could not still be discounted.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir. My supplementary relates to part 'e' of the answer that the hon. Minister has given which talks of climate change. The hon. Prime Minister yesterday, in the other House, also made it clear that for the first time we have accorded as a country recognition to the target of 2°C reduction in global temperatures as a global target. Now, this is okay that we have, for the first time, recognised this as a target. But, this has implications of how this is going to be realised. The clarifications that were given by the Prime Minister yesterday in the other House speak of the fact that we will not succumb, India shall not succumb, to pressures for green house emissions reductions at the same level as that of the developed world. But, the answer to this question here today by the hon. External Affairs Minister does not refer to this aspect at all. It only talks of a 2°C reduction and then it talks of technologies and the aid that the developing world will have to be given. This is a very serious issue. My question, therefore, is, and will the hon. External Affairs Minister, through you, please assure this House that the Government repeat the assurance or the clarification given by the Prime Minister in the other House that India will not succumb to any pressure for universal

reduction in green house emissions and will work for our growth and alleviation of poverty without succumbing to the pressure from the West on this.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, whatever the Prime Minister has said in the other House is the policy of the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why did you not say it in the reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: So, we stand fully committed to that position which the Prime Minister enunciated.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I draw the attention, through you, of the hon. Minister to part 'd' of the reply mentioning the outcome of the G-8 Outreach Summit; in the context of the fact that the London economists and the Financial Times commenting on the Outreach Summit, calling it 'more platitudes' and 'more preaching'; and, considering the unabated protectionists pressures we had continued in the developed countries, does the G-8 have any implementational mechanism which ensures that these declarations and these commitments are translated into tangible action, particularly as far as we are concerned, with heightened multilateral flows of capital and abating of protectionists' pressure in the more developed countries?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, when these responsible nations get together in a conclave of the kind that was held in L'Aquila, we certainly are reassured that they would like to pursue whatever declaration they ultimately come out with. I am sure that the developed nations will understand the needs of the developing nations and thereby they will be able to sustain the growth of the economy in the developing nations.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, in the statements that are issued after these various Conferences like G-8 or G-20, it is clearly mentioned that the world will go for open financial structuring and those tax havens and secrecy clauses will go off; and, if countries do not follow, other countries will put sanctions against them. That is the agreed position reached by all the participants. My specific question is this. Even our hon. Prime Minister has already said that within hundred days we will start working on bringing back black money stashed away by Indians abroad. ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is: why is the Government backing out from that promise? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are the steps that the Government is taking within hundred days to bring it back? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question relating to the main question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir, it is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid it is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, while replying to the debate on the Finance Bill yesterday, specifically dealt with this aspect. He said that the action on it had already started.